

## GO

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.  
 Bold Cethegus,  
 Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,  
 And prais'd so to daring, as he would  
 Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
62. *To Go on.* To proceed.  
 He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to  
 go on in his story. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall  
 go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*  
 I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if  
 they go on, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the  
 belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*  
 To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength,  
 to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of  
 glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addis. Spect.*  
 Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-  
 taken. *Addis. Spectator, No. 164.*  
 Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-  
 ning of the disease; but when the expectoration goes on suc-  
 cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it.  
*Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-  
 ment, and in convenient time shall go on with the rest. *Swift.*  
 When we had found that design impracticable, we should  
 not have gone on in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*  
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with  
 such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly  
 able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary  
 expetives. *Swift.*  
 I wish you health to go on with that noble work. *Berkley.*
63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another  
 party.  
 In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings  
 don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those  
 to whom they go over. *Addis. on Italy.*  
 Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to  
 follow, is now gone over to money. *Swift.*
64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.  
 You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter  
 to go out than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.  
 Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out,  
 With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Spirit of wine burned till it go out of itself, will burn no  
 more. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant  
 as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if  
 it goes out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*  
 The morning, as mistaken, turns about;  
 And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
 Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame ra-  
 ther go out than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*  
 My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,  
 And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Addis. on Cato.*  
 And at her felt approach and secret might,  
 Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*
66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.  
 Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through with that  
 kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to  
 enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 If you can as well go through with the statute laws of that  
 land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*  
 Kings ought not to suffer their council to go through with  
 the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but  
 take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon, Essay 21.*  
 He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of  
 mind enough to go through with such an undertaking. *Clarend.*  
 The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will  
 rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting  
 heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to go through  
 with it. *South's Sermons.*  
 The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order  
 to go through their part of the expence. *Addis. on the War.*
67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.  
 I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common  
 good that thou shouldst go through this operation. *Arbutnot.*
68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-  
 tion is motion or progression.  
 Go to. *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A  
 scornful exhortation.  
 Go to then, O thou far renowned son  
 Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might  
 In medicine. *Fair y Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*  
 Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;  
 Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 My favour is not bought with words like these:  
 Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rome.*
- GO-BY. *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.  
 Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and  
 varnish, and give you the go-by upon occasion, his master may  
 be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

## GOA

- GO-CART. *n. f.* [go and cart.] A machine in which children  
 are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push for-  
 ward without danger of falling.  
 Young children, who are try'd in  
 Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,  
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,  
 Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*
- GOAD. *n. f.* [gab, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which  
 oxen are driven forward.  
 Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears. *Pope.*  
 To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.  
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to infligate; to drive forward.  
 Most dangerous  
 Is that temptation, that doth goad us on  
 To sin in loving virtue. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*  
 Goaded with most sharp occasions,  
 Which lay nice manners by, I put you to  
 The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
 Of all that breathes the various progeny,  
 Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. *Dryden's Lucr.*
- GOAL. *n. f.* [gaule, French, a long pole set up to mark the  
 bounds of the race.]  
 1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out  
 to which racers run.  
 As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,  
 Part curb their fiery steeds, or floun the goal  
 With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 And the slope fun his upward beam  
 Shoots against the dusky pole,  
 Pacing toward the other goal. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.  
 Haft thou beheld, when from the goal they start,  
 The youthful charioteers with heaving heart  
 Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.  
 Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which directs him  
 in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,  
 and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct  
 him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*  
 Each individual seeks a few'ral goal;  
 But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*  
 So man, who here seems principal alone,  
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;  
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;  
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
4. It is sometimes improperly written for goal, or jail.  
 GOAR. *n. f.* [gerer, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth  
 to strengthen it. *Skinner.*
- GOAT. *n. f.* [gæ, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal  
 that feeds a middle species between deer and sheep.  
 Gall of goat, and slips of yew. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
 You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their  
 paper-mills or bubble-bells upon goats, eagles, or dolphins.  
*Peascham on Drawing.*
- The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,  
 The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,  
 Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid  
 With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*
- GOATBEARD. *n. f.* [goat and beard.]  
 It is a plant with a scabrous flower, consisting of many  
 half florets: these with the embryos are included in one  
 common many leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments  
 are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward  
 become oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick down  
 like a beard adhering to them. *Willer.*
- GOAT-SREAD. The same with GOATBEARD, which see.  
 GOAT-CHAFFER. *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Baile.*  
 GOAT-HERD. *n. f.* [gæ and hys, Saxon, a feeder or tender.]  
 One whose employment is to tend goats.  
 Is not thilk same æther proud,  
 That sits on yonder bank,  
 Whose straying herd themselves doth shroud  
 Among the bullus rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
 They first gave the gathered good contentment, and the  
 marquis and his servant chafed the kid about the slack Wicket.  
 GOAT-MARJORAM. *n. f.* The same with GOATBEARD,  
 which see.
- GOATSMILK. *n. f.* [goat and milk.]  
 After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,  
 asses and goats milk may be necessary. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*
- GOATMILKER. *n. f.* [goat and milker.] A kind of owl so  
 called from sucking goats. *Baile.*
- GOATS RUE. *n. f.* [goalega.]  
 It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened  
 to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the  
 papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and  
 the keel: the point becomes a long taper pod, which is filled  
 with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated  
 for medicinal use. *Miller.*

Goat

## GOB

- Goat's rue is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain,  
 where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick  
 and sudorific: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a  
 kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*
- GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [goat and skin.]  
 They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being  
 destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*  
 Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hands divine;  
 With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GOATS-THORN. *n. f.* [goat and thorn.]  
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement  
 arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapular pod  
 filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a  
 middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says  
 the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller.*
- GOATISH. *adj.* [from goat.] Resembling a goat in any qua-  
 lities: as, rankness; lust.  
 An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his  
 goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*  
 The last is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not un-  
 like the beard of that lecherous animal. *More again! Abelson.*
- GOB. *n. f.* [gob, French.] A small quantity. A low word.  
 Don't think I have a little wit as to part with such a gob of  
 money? *L'Estrange.*
- GOBBET. *n. f.* [gobe, French.] A mouthful; as much as  
 can be swallowed at once.  
 Therewith the spew'd out of her filthy maw  
 A flood of poison, horrible and black,  
 Full of great lumps of flth and goblets raw. *Fairy Queen.*  
 By devilish policy art thou grown great,  
 And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd  
 With goblets of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakep. H. VI.*  
 The cooks, slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prog  
 of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Travels.*  
 The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
 Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,  
 Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd  
 With purple wine and cruell'd gore confus'd. *Addis.*
- To GOBBET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouth-  
 ful. A low word.  
 Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and goblets up  
 both together. *L'Estrange, Fable 4.*
- To GOBBLE. *v. a.* [gobler, to swallow, old French.] To  
 swallow hastily with tumult and noise.  
 The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled  
 up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estr.*  
 Of last year's corn in barn great store;  
 Fat turkeys gobbling at the door. *Prior.*  
 The time too precious now to waste,  
 And supper gobbled up in haste,  
 Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*
- GOBBLER. *n. f.* [from gobble.] One that devours in haste; a  
 gormand; a greedy eater.
- GOBETWEEN. *n. f.* [go and between.] One that transacts  
 business by running between two parties.  
 Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between,  
 parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and  
 eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- GOBLET. *n. f.* [gobelet, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds  
 a large draught.  
 My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakep. Rich. II.*  
 We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;  
 But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*  
 Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;  
 Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*
- GOBLIN. *n. f.* [French; goblin, which Spenser has once re-  
 tained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive  
 from the Gibellines, a faction in Italy; so that esse and goblin  
 is Guelph and Gibelline, because the children of either party  
 were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but  
 it appears that esse is Welsh, and much older than those fac-  
 tions. *Ellis's Uylbon* are phantoms of the night, and the Germans  
 likewise have long had spirits among them named Gobelts,  
 from which goblins might be derived.]
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.  
 Angels and ministers of grace defend us!  
 Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd!  
 Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*  
 To whom the goblin, full of wrath, reply'd,  
 Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender  
 mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins,  
 or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf.  
 His son was Elfinel, who overcame  
 The wicked goblin in bloody field;  
 But Elfant was of most renowned fame,  
 Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints  
 With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews  
 With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

## GOD

- Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,  
 While well attested, and as well believ'd,  
 Heard solemn goes the goblin story round. *Thomson's Winter.*
- GOD. *n. f.* [gob, Saxon, which likewise signifies good. The  
 same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations  
 through all the Teutonic dialects.]
1. The Supreme Being  
 God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him  
 in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*  
 God above  
 Deal between thee and me: for ever now  
 I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessary, self-  
 existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best  
 being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be  
 esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b. ii.*
2. A false god; an idol.  
 He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only;  
 he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 19.*  
 As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods,  
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways  
 The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,  
 And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,  
 Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.  
 Whole end is destruction whole god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*  
 I am not Licio,  
 Nor a musician as I seem to be;  
 But one that foms to live in this disguise,  
 For such a one as leaves a gentleman,  
 And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*
- To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine  
 honours.  
 This last old man,  
 Lov'd me above the measure of a father;  
 Nay, goddied me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- GO-BUILD. *n. f.* [god and build.] A term of spiritual rela-  
 tion; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and pro-  
 mitted to see educated as a Christian.
- GO-DAUGHTER. *n. f.* [god and daughter.] A girl for whom  
 one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.
- GO-DESS. *n. f.* [from god.] A female divinity.  
 Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father! *Shakep.*  
 A woman I forswore; but I will prove,  
 Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee:  
 My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*  
 I long have waited in the temple nigh,  
 Built to the gracious goddess Cleomecy;  
 But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 From his seat the goddess born arose,  
 And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a  
 crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful sta-  
 ture and superior beauty. *Addis. on the Freeholder, N. 1.*  
 Modesty withheld the goddess's train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-DESS-LIKE. *adj.* [goddess and like.] Resembling a god-  
 dess.  
 Then female voices from the shore I heard;  
 A maid amidst them goddess-like appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-DFATHER. *n. f.* [god and father.] The sponsor at the  
 font.  
 He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to  
 stand godfather to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed  
 from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his  
 own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly  
 enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him,  
 not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*
- GO-DEAD. *n. f.* [from god.]  
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.  
 Be content;  
 Your low-laid son our godhead will uplift. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*  
 At the holy mount  
 Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne  
 Of godhead, fix'd for ever firm and sure,  
 The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
 So may thy godhead be confest,  
 So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*
2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.  
 Were your godheads to borrow of men, men would forsake  
 the gods. *Shakespeare's T. m. of A. ens.*  
 Adoring first the genius of the place,  
 The nymphs and native goddesses yet unknown. *Dryd. En.*
- GO-DESS. *adj.* [from god.] Without sense or duty to God;  
 atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.  
 Of these two sorts of men, both goddesses, the one has utterly  
 no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to pervert  
 themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*  
 That goddesses crew  
 Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 49.*  
 For